



THE

KNIGHT

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MORE ON DOUBLED-DIE VARIETIES

Following our initial article in the January-February issue of THE KNIGHT, collectors have been examining their 1936 10 litų (KM-83, Y-13) coins to see if theirs “match” the 5 varieties that were presented. We will keep our members informed as to any new varieties that are discovered, as they are reported to us.

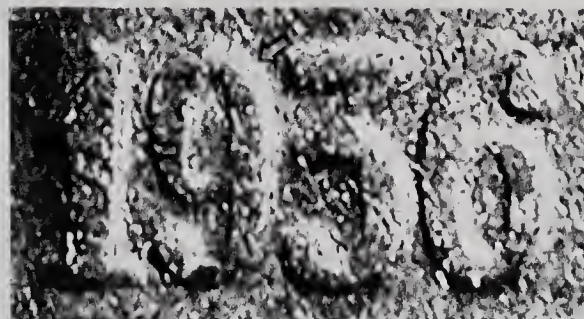
In the meantime, illustrated here is are better photographs showing the doubling that appears on Coin No. 2, VCR#2/DDO#2, that was reported in World Coin News in October, 2002. This coin shows moderate doubling on the horse’s head, on the left side of the letters “LIETUVA,” on the right side of the numerals in “1936,” and on the underside of the knight’s scabbard. This error was originally discovered in the collection of a Wisconsin collector. Five examples are now known to exist.



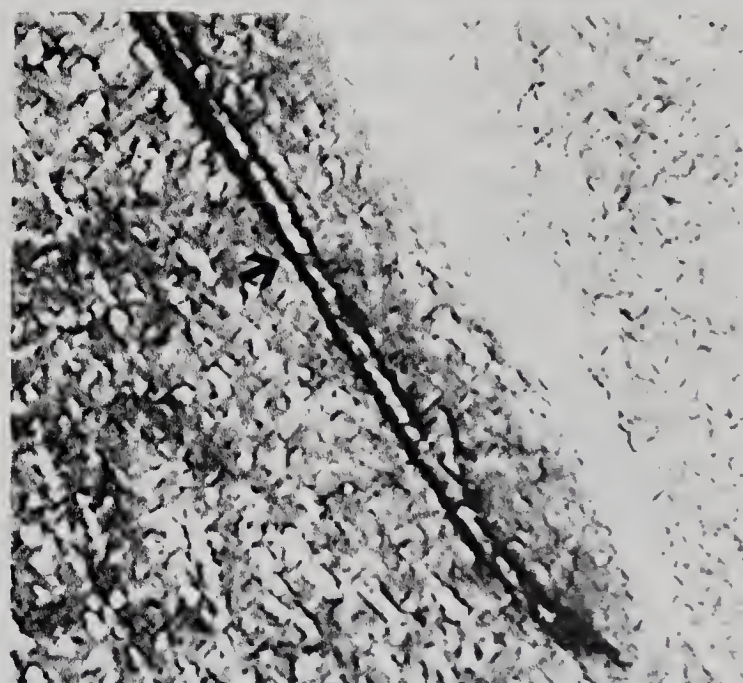
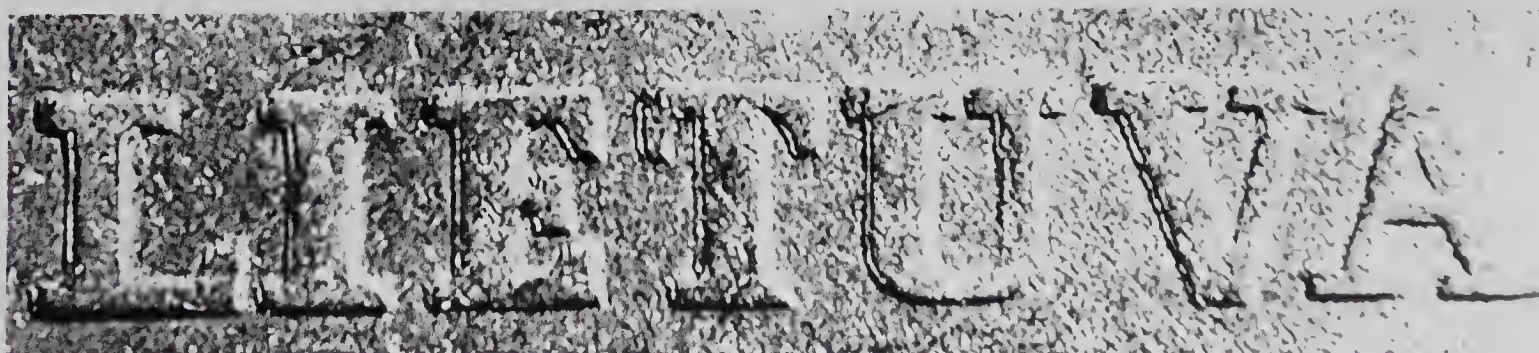
ABOVE RIGHT: DOUBLING APPEARS ON THE HORSE AND BRIDLE.

FAR RIGHT: LOOK FOR DOUBLING ON THE UNDERSIDE OF THE KNIGHT’S SCABBARD.

DOUBLING OCCURS ON THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE DATE “1936.”



BELOW: DOUBLING ON THE LEFT SIDE OF THE LETTERS IN “LIETUVA.”



Based on Stasys Sajauskas and Dominikonas Kaubrys, 'Lietuvos Didžiosios Kunigaikštystės Numizmatika', p 10-17. Translated and edited by Aleksandras Radžius.

In Simonas Daukantas's book, 'Būda senovės Letuvių Kalnienu ir Žemajtiu'¹* written in 1845, though not published till after his death, there is an illustration of a silver ingot found in Samogitia. It has two chop marks on its surface. Daukantas calls the ingot a Lithuanian groschen, or a long groschen. Citing Volgt², he claims that in the past such ingots were called 'graižiai' (from the word 'grašis' - groschen), and that the chop marks were called 'kapa' (from the word 'kapoti' - to chop), as in the sense of dividing the ingot into smaller segments.

Iljin³ catalogued Lithuanian silver ingots, however, he did not group them and he did not distinguish between ingots manufactured in Lithuanian and those brought into Lithuania. A more thorough cataloguing of hoards and find locations was made by Fedorov^{4,5} and his work was updated by Tautavičius.⁶ Karazija⁷ very methodically studied and described the greatest known find of Lithuanian semi-round silver ingots found at Ribiškė (Vilnius) in 1930. The hoard consisted of over 400 Lithuanian ingots as well 8 ingots from Novgorod and 18 from Kiev, about 60 kilograms of silver in all.

Currently, silver ingots found in Lithuania are grouped^{8,9} by method of manufacture (hammered or cast), age and shape.

The oldest are the hammered ingots, of which there are three types: 1) twisted armlet (9th to 10th century), 2) square cross-section rings (11th century), and 3) square cross-section elongated ingots (12th century). The first two types are found mostly in Gotland and other Swedish locations.¹⁰ They have also been found

in Latvia and Poland. In Lithuanian, only one example of the first type is known, though it is not known where it was found. Of the second type, five examples are known in Lithuanian, and all were found in northern Lithuania. Their average weight is 1,619 grains (104.9 grams), which is close to half of a Scandinavian mark (3,210 grains, 208 grams). Thus, this type can be considered to be of Scandinavian origin.⁹

The only example of the third type was found in the Graužių cemetery (Kedainiai District).^{6,9} It is slightly narrower at the ends and its surface is artistically decorated. It seems that the first and third types were meant to be primarily decorative items. Obviously, decorated silver items could be valuable items of exchange,⁸ although their value would have been determined not only by the quality and weight of the silver, but also by the subjective appeal of the decorative work.

Most of the silver ingots found in Lithuania are of the cast variety and are classified by shape and weight: 1) archaic, not of uniform weight and irregularly shaped; 2) semi-round Lithuanian small kapa; 3) three-sided Lithuanian large kapa; 4) Novgorod grivna; 5) Novgorod three-sided rubles (poltins); 6) Kiev rhombic grivna; and 7) Chernigov grivna.

In Lithuania, only one example of the archaic type is known. It was found in the Graužiai cemetery.⁹ It is of Scandinavian origin and probably arrived in Lithuania by way of the ancient trade route from the Livonian Bay of Riga.⁶ In Scandinavia this type of ingot was known during the Viking Age from between the end of the 10th and the beginning of the 12th centuries.

It was suggested⁹ that native Lithuanian silver ingots were first manufactured during the second half of the 12th century. In the literature, these silver ingots are given various

(Continued on page 4...)

* In modern Lithuanian the title is: 'Būdas senovės lietuvių, kalnienu ir žemaičių' (Ways of ancient Lithuanians, Highlanders and Samogitians)

BUTVILL TAVERN CHICAGO TOKEN

3.

On display in the Numismatic Room at the Balzekas Museum of Lithuanian Culture in Chicago is the Dr. Aleksandras Račkus collection of Lithuanian-American tokens of Chicago. This collection was featured in the May, 1981 issue of *The Numismatist*, pp. 1178-1191 in the article "Lithuanian-American Lodge Tokens of Chicago" by yours truly. This article, along with photographs, is now published on the www.albionmich.com website.

One of the tokens in Dr. Račkus' collection was a token issued by a Lithuanian tavern owner. Listed as No. 28 in the collection, it was struck in aluminum and is 28 mm. in diameter.

The obverse states: "BUTVILL TAVERN 3327 ARCHER AVE." The reverse states: "GOOD FOR 10¢ IN TRADE." The border is dotted on both sides.

We recently received a letter from a descendant of Mr. Butvill! Howard Butvill wrote us, "My name is Howard Butvill. The coin No. 28 at the Balzekas Museum came from my grandfather's tavern. His name was Peter Butvill, married to my grandmother Barbara. Their two children were Alphonse (my father), and Aldona."

Howard is currently looking for one of these tokens for his own collection, as the family didn't save any when they were being used.

This brings up a topic for token collectors: what Lithuanians issued tokens in your own community? Do these tokens have their names on them? We always like to feature them here in *The Knight* as they are an interesting part of our hobby which reflects the history of the Lithuanian immigrant in America. If you have a token to share with our readers and a story with it, let us know!

BALZEKAS MUSEUM OF LITHUANIAN CULTURE GIFT SHOP ITEMS FOR SALE

6500 S. Pulaski Road, Chicago, IL 60629.

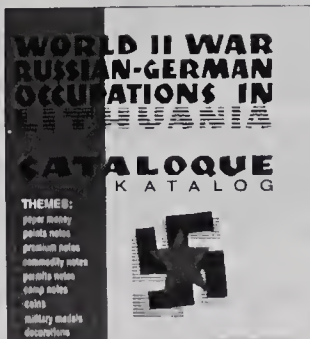
(773) 582-6500. E-mail:

giftshop@lithuanianmuseum.org

For Merits to Lithuania.

Orders and Medals of the Republic of Lithuania 1918-1940.

By Vilius Kavaliauskas.
Published by VAGA, Vilnius, 2001. With photos, 505 pages. Lithuanian and English descriptions of Lithuanian orders and medals and their famous recipients.
\$95 #111

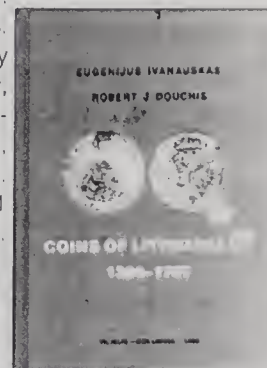


World War II Russian-German Occupations in Lithuania

Paper money, punke notes, food cards, war bonds, lottery tickets, medals, coins, permits, etc. Excellent guide to collectibles from the WWII occupations in the Baltics. About 80% of the material is from German occupation. In English.
\$35 #340

Coins of Lithuania 1386-1707

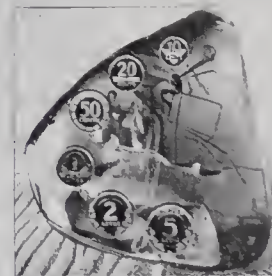
By Eugenijus Ivanauskas and Robert J. Douchis. Published by Savastis, Vilnius-Columbia, 1999. In English. 271 pages.



2003
Lithuanian
Coin
Set
\$30.00

\$57.50
#114

Shipping cost: \$4.99 For an order of: \$1-\$50
\$5.95 \$51-\$95
\$7.95 \$100 and up

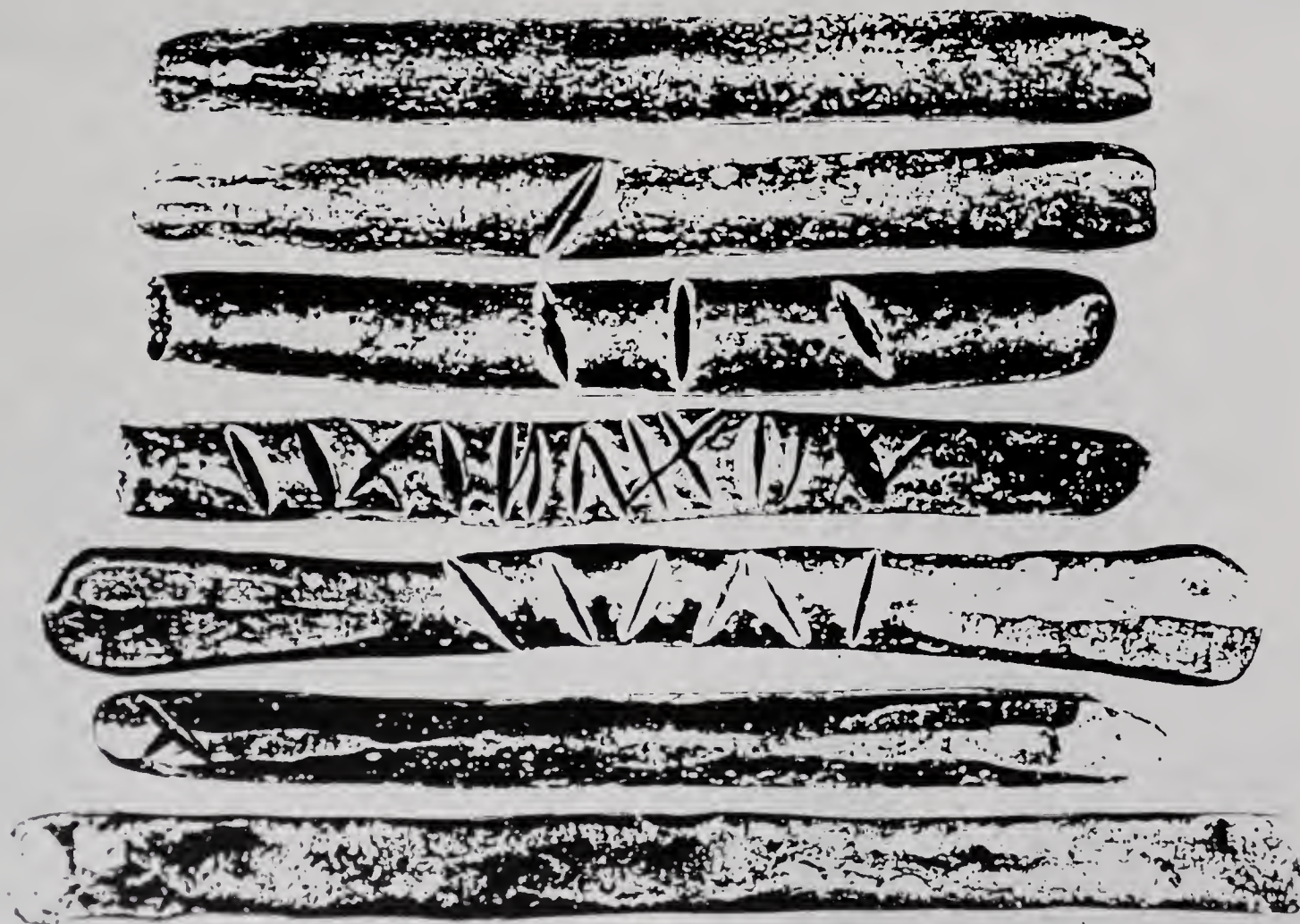


Lithuanian Coin Set
2000. Lietuvos monetu rinkinys
5, 2, and 1 litas
50, 20, and 10 cents
only \$25 #512

4. names, e.g., Lithuanian long money,¹ Lithuanian kapa,⁷ Lithuanian money ingots,⁷ Lithuanian grivna,^{3,5,11,12} Lithuanian ruble,^{5,13} Lithuanian luitai (pieces),¹² and 'muštíniais' (things hammered).^{13,14} There are no known period documents which might tell us how Lithuanians at the time called them. It is doubtful if it is accurate to call them by the slavic name 'grivna' or to translate the word into 'yoke' as Karys¹⁷ had suggested. According to S. Daukantas,¹³ the larger ingots were called 'luitai' (pieces) and their segments were called 'muštíniai'. However, based on the meaning of the word 'muštíniai', it could only be applied to hammered, and not to cast, ingots. It would appear that it is most accurate to call them 'kapa' - from the word 'kapoti' (to chop) - thereby describing the chop marks found on some of them. These chop marks also distinguish the smaller semi-round Lithuanian kapa from the larger three-sided Lithuanian kapa.

'Kapa' seems to be the most authentic name for them and could have been used in ancient times. It is claimed that in Lithuania during the 13th century, a kapa was a unit of measure²⁰ and that one 1,667 grain (108 gram) silver ingot was equal to 1 kapa or 60 nogats of silver. One nogat was equal to 28 grains (1.8 grams). Later, the term 'kapa of groschen' was commonly used. Initially, a 'kapa of groschen' meant '60 groschen', later it was '100 groschen'.^{18,19} Writings on pieces of birch bark from the 13th century have been discovered in Novgorod which talk of a ruble in an apparent reference to Novgorod silver ingots. Later, when the silver ingots were no longer in use, the term 'ruble' remained as a name for a measure - 'Rubli serebrom' (a ruble of silver), which between the 15th and 18th centuries meant 200 dena or 100 kopecks.¹²

That the ingots we call semi-round Lithuanian small kapa is indeed of Lithuanian



Examples of semi-round ingots. The top six are Lithuanian small kapa, the 7th is a Novgorod grivna.

manufacture is attested to by the distribution of hoard locations as well as the quantities found in Lithuania. Of all the small kapa known, over 800, totaling 87 kilograms, were discovered in Lithuania. Most were found in Vilnius, Kernave, Kaunas, and Ukmerge, that is, in the cradle of the Lithuanian Kingdom,²¹ its administrative centers and its centers of trade.

artuga weighted 133 grains (8.5 grams). The fact 5. that the Scandinavian weight standard was used in Lithuania is attested to by the frequent finding of brass scales^{22,23} and weights buried in graves and with hoards of kapa. The weights found with these scales are marked with dots and crosses and are very close to the weights of a half-mark, an eria, and an artuga.



Locations of Lithuanian small kapa hoards.

The dimensions of the Lithuanian small kapa are variable, but since their value was based on weight, dimensions were not important. The length varies between 100.2 mm⁷ and 175 mm,¹¹ with the average being about 130 mm.⁷ Their weights vary between 1,146 grains (74.8 grams)¹¹ and 2,063 grains (134.6 grams), with the average being about 1,651 grains (107 grams),⁷ i.e. about half a Scandinavian mark which weighed 3,200 grains (208 grams). The Scandinavian weight system was as follows: 1 mark was equal to 8 erias or 24 artugas. One eria weighted 400 grains (25.5 grams) and one

A number of theories have been forwarded as to the significance of the chop marks on the small kapa. One researcher had suggested that the chop marks designated the purity of the silver⁸ and that the greater the number of chop marks, the finer the silver. But then, how does one account for the marks added later? Where they placed there to make the ingot more valuable? If such a system was indeed used, there could not have been kapa with no chop marks.

Another researchers have suggested that the chop marks, like the scratch marks on

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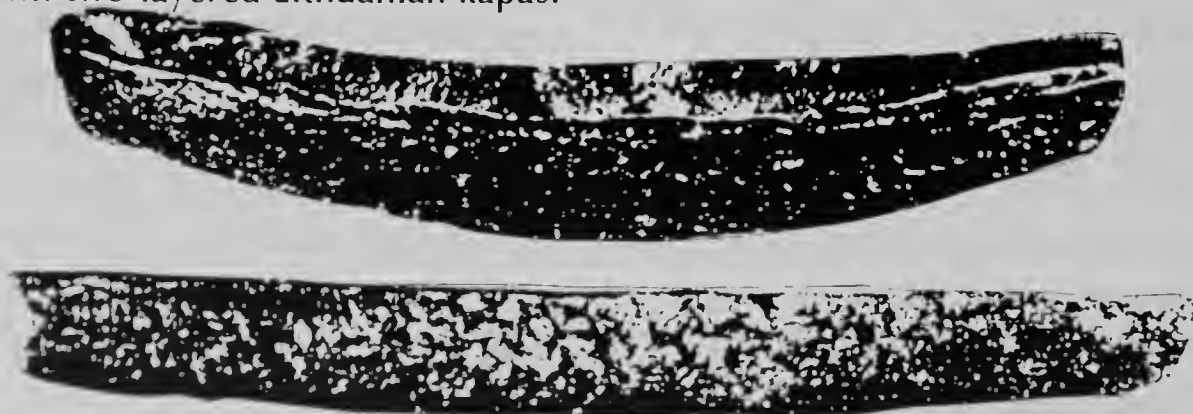
6. Novgorod grivna, were made at the foundry.²⁴⁻²⁵ However, this theory does not explain the fact that some chop marks are made with different instruments and at different times.

The most believable theory is that the chop marks were tests of the purity of the silver.²⁶⁻²⁷ This theory explains why the marks were made with different implements, sometimes as many as three. Testing the kapas would have been wise at every transaction. Testing may also account for the hammered ends on some of the small kapa. Some of the chop marks are cuts, some are scratches, others were made mechanically. On careful examination of the kapas from the Ribiškė (Vilnius) hoard, a number were found which were cast in the same mold. Interestingly, these kapa have chop marks made with the same implement. It appears that the first chop marks were made at the foundry by the person picking up the order so as to test the ingots and insure that there was no base metal on the inside. Obviously, not all ingots delivered would be tested, only a sample. For this reason, some kapa have no chop marks. It appears that the kapa were manufactured by private enterprise.

Some of the Novgorod grivna were debased.²⁸ These were cast in two stages with the bottom layer being of poor quality silver and the top layer of 96% fine silver. It has been found that 37% of the Novgorod grivna housed at the Hermitage Museum in St. Petersburg and at the National Museum in Moscow are such fraudulently debased grivna.²⁷ However, there are no known two-layered Lithuanian kapas.

The semi-round Lithuanian small kapa were in circulation from the middle of the 12th to the beginning of the 14th century, when the three-sided Lithuanian large kapa made their appearance.^{6,8} The three-sided long kapa are rarer, only 8 finds are known and these accounting for only 38 long kapa. Interestingly all finds are within the borders of Lithuania. The deduction that they are of a latter origin is based on the evidence that finds of long kapa have not included semi-round small kapa, and that some finds of long kapa also include Prague groschen and early Lithuanian fractional coins. The weight of known three-sided Lithuanian long kapa range between 2,691 grains (174.35 grams) and 2,863 grains (185.5 grams).⁸ The Charter granted to Samogitia by King Casimir in 1441, and renewed by King Alexander in 1492, stipulated that the fine for manslaughter was 60 Lithuanian long kapa or 100 kapa Prague groschen.³⁰ Thus, at that time, one Lithuanian long kapa was worth 100 Prague groschen. It appears that the long kapa were removed from circulation when King Alexander began minting denar and half-groschen coins in great quantities.

Also found in Lithuania was an electrum ingot, an alloy of gold and silver. It is 99 millimeters in length and weighs 1,636 grains (106 grams). Also, a gold ingot was found, 38 millimeters long and weighing 442 grains (28.61 grams). Both of these ingots were found in the Drageliškiai hoard (Zarasai district).⁵ These are foreign ingots and seem to have been brought into Lithuania by way of the Dauguva-Dnieper River trade route.



Examples of three-sided ingots. The top one is a Lithuanian long kapa, the bottom is a Novgorod ruble.



Locations of Lithuanian long kapa hoards

During the 12th and 13th centuries, the Novgorod semi-round grivna circulated in Lithuania.^{8,12} Later, and up until the first half of the 15th century, the three-sided Novgorod rubles could be found in Lithuanian. Both of these types of ingots are between 180 and 210 millimeters in length and weigh between 2,932 grains (190 grams) and 3,086 grains (200 grams).⁷

The Novgorod grivna can be easily distinguished from the Lithuanian small kapa because they are heavier and since their ends are always flat. The end of the Lithuanian small kapa are round. Also on the surface of the Novgorod grivna there is generally an inscription made with a sharp implement. Sometimes it's the name of the owner. There is one with the name 'BETOVTO' (Vytautas?) in cyrillic. Another has 'IZROI', from the Russian word 'IZRITI' and possibly describing the technology of casting ingots in sand or soil. Some Lithuanian small kapa also have marks other than chop marks, though these marks are very rare. They probably identify the owner.²⁹

It is more difficult to distinguish the Novgorod ruble from the three-sided Lithuanian long kapa since they differ only in weight, with the Lithuanian long kapa being 309 to 463 grains (20-30 grams) lighter than the Novgorod ruble. Also, generally, the surface of the Lithuanian long kapa is more porous than that of the Novgorod ruble. Since the Novgorod ruble is older, it has been suggested that the silver in the Novgorod ruble is finer than that of the Lithuanian long

kapa, however, there is no data to support this hypothesis.⁸

Another class of silver ingots found in Lithuania are the six-sided or rhombic ingots called Kiev and Chernigov grivna. The Kiev grivna were in circulation from the 11th to the beginning of the 14th century.^{7,12} Their mean weight is 2,469 grains (160 grams). However, Kiev grivna have been found which were half that weight, i.e., about 1,235 grains (80 grams).¹² The heaviest known Kiev grivna weighs 3,328 grains (215.68 grams).⁷

Chernigov, which lies north of Kiev, produced grivna which seem to be intermediate. They are shaped similar to the Kiev grivna, but weigh about the same as a Novgorod grivna, about 3,086 grains (200 grams).¹² The Chernigov grivna often have hammered tips, possibly a test of silver quality. The Chernigov grivna seem to have been in circulation for a short period during the 13th century.



Examples of rhombic ingots, Kiev grivna on top and two Chernigov grivnas on the bottom.

(Concluded next page...)

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ENLARGEMENT OF EUROPEAN UNION COIN INCLUDES LITHUANIA

The Austrian Mint has issued a .800 silver UNC 5 Euro coin to commemorate the enlargement of the European Union. The coin has a diameter of 28.5 mm. and a weight of 8 grams. 100,000 pieces were produced.

Lithuania is one of the countries that will formally become a part of the EU on May 1, 2004. The name "LIETUVA" appears on the reverse of the coin along with the names of other new EU member countries, as well as a map and flags sticking up. The flag appears to be sticking up from a location just south of Klaipėda on the coin.

Information about ordering the coin from the North American distributor (\$11.50 each plus postage) can be obtained by calling 1-888-904-5544. The website is www.eurocollections.com.

The following information is contained on the website:



ENLARGEMENT of the
EUROPEAN UNION
A milestone in European
history

This 5 euro silver coin commemorates the greatest single enlargement of the European Union. Ten new states will join, increasing the membership from 15 to 25 nations. Such a peaceful and voluntary union of a continent is unique in human history.

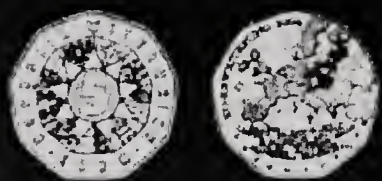
On the reverse of the silver coin is a map of Europe with the accession countries clearly distinguished with small token flags. The names of the ten new members are inscribed below each in its own official language and each with a star. (Unlike the flag of the U.S.A., the European flag will not change the original circle of twelve stars since the stars represent the union rather than

Following the successful conclusion of the negotiations with the ten candidate countries at the European Council in Copenhagen in December, 2002, the solemn signing of the accession treaties took place in Athens on April 16, 2003. The ten new members are: Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia. The formal accession itself takes place on May 1, 2004.

After decades of division the European Continent is largely united and Austria can resume her traditional place in the centre of Europe. Of the new members, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia, Slovenia and southern Poland all have close ties of history and culture with Austria from the old Hapsburg Empire."

Coins come with a colorful bi-lingual (German and English) folder.

Die neue 5-Euro-Silbermünze
EU-Erweiterung 2004



the individual states.)

A small logo to the left of the map of Europe identifies the Austrian coin as part of a European series of six coins celebrating the enlargement of the European Union. The logo consists of a star moving forward symbolically to the future, partially encircled by an "E" representing Europe.)

The obverse of the coin has the traditional circle of Austrian provincial shields around the figure "5" for the denomination. The nine edges of the coin symbolise the nine federal provinces of Austria.

LETTERS

Your article in *The Knight* about doubled dies is very interesting but I wonder if these errors are much more common than you suspect. I checked my collection and found one 1936 Vytautas with doubling on both the obverse and reverse. It has strong doubling on "Vytautas" on the reverse, and appears to have slight doubling on the obverse to the right of the hind legs/hoofs. The fact that these errors have suddenly been found (how they were missed before astonishes me) and that we both have found them in our collections seems to indicate to me that this particular coin simply is exhibiting sloppy manufacturing practice and that these errors are rather common. I am very curious to learn how many other LNA members discover doubled die varieties in their collection.

--Kenneth Humphreys, Granite Falls, NC.

Some of our LNA members responded to the appeal to buy a scanner for the Numismatic Department of the Lithuanian National Museum. Well, we collected enough for them to buy a scanner which they had needed for a long time and here is a translation their open letter acknowledging our support:

Dear colleagues, friends!

The Lithuanian National Museum published the first issue of the 'Numizmatika' yearbook in 2000. When there was a delay in the issuance of the second number, we received quite a few inquiries and concerns for the future of this publication. The second issue is in preparation. Its content and editorial staff has been confirmed. We will publish papers by G. Džiovėnas, D. Grimalauskaitė, L. Kvizikevičius, I. Sinčiukas, V. Ruzas, M. Bertačius, T. Dubovskaja, E. Ivanauskas and G. Zabiela. B. Paszkewicz, and E. Remecas. Chronicle and Review sections are planned. The bibliography of Lithuanian numismatics will be continued. A general overview of the tasks undertaken by Lithuanian museums and their exhibits will be presented.

The limited resources and technological capabilities of the museum do not always permit projects to proceed at the rate one would wish. But thanks to

Aleksandras Radžius, Doctor Audrius V. Plioplys, Henry Gaidis, Robert Douchis and Frank Passic of the Lithuanian Numismatic Association for their contributions toward a much needed scanner, the publication of the second issue of *Numismatika* will be hastened and we will also be in a much better position to collaborate with colleagues.

-- Respectfully, Dalia Grimalauskaitė, Director of the Numismatic Department, Lithuanian National Museum

LNA TO MEET AUGUST 21 IN PITTSBURGH AT ANA CONVENTION

Our Lithuanian Numismatic Association is planning to meet on Saturday, August 21 at 10 a.m. at the American Numismatic Association Convention in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. We'll have more details in the next issue of *The Knight*, but mark your calendars and make plans to attend!

WANT/FOR SALE ADS

For Sale: 1936 Y-13/KM-83 1936 10 litų (Vytautas) with **doubled-die error** No. 2, VCR#2DDO#2. XF condition. \$50.

1936 10 litų, Doubled-die error No. 4. VCR#4/DDR#2(3). XF condition. \$65.

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